

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

GUARANTY OF HIGH STANDARD IN THE ALLISON MEMORIAL.

In May, 1912, the Allison Memorial Commission, consisting at that time of General Grenville M. Dodge, Governor B. F. Carroll, and Curator Edgar R. Harlan, issued to the members of the National Sculpture Society and to all other American sculptors of whom they knew, a programme of conditions for competition and certain facts in aid to the study of the subject by the artists. These facts were set out on what is called a data sheet, a novel thing in competitions, designed by the secretary of the Commission for assistance to all and especially with a view to interest artists who might otherwise not go to the trouble and expense of competing. The sheet bore a number of the best likenesses of Senator Allison, and a printed list of published allusions to his life, and also plans and photographs of the capitol grounds and environs.

The conditions of the competition required among other things that the models should be submitted by October 15th, should represent the character and individuality of the subject, and be accompanied by plans and specifications of materials, workmanship and construction. All models, drawings, descriptions and estimates were required to be anonymous. The conceptions of artists thus disclosed were to be ranked as to merit, the first to receive an honorarium of \$500.00 and, if of sufficient merit, the commission; the second \$500.00, and the third \$250.00.

To insure the highest quality in their choice, the Commission invited the National Sculpture Society to nominate two experts who, with the Commission, are to be a jury of award. Not only is it desired that the advice of these should be avail-

able to the Commission in the selection of the model, but in the completion, construction and placement of the work. It is believed that the proficiency and standing of these experts, joined with that of the Commission, is such as to cause the award of the jury and the placement of the monument to be received with assurance in both technical and lay circles. The Society has nominated Mr. Charles Grafty, sculpture, and Mr. E. L. Masqueray, architect.

The two expert associates and at least two members of the Commission are sufficiently equipped to guarantee that the work produced by the Commission will be complete and correct along historical, architectural, landscape and art lines.

General Grenville M. Dodge, noted civil engineer, railroad builder and military commander, a lifelong friend of Senator Allison, was associated with him in Congress and familiar with his aspirations, life work and accomplishments. Since the close of the Civil War, General Dodge has taken deep interest in all movements for perpetuating memories of famous Americans. He was vice-president of the trustees in charge of the erection of the Grant monument, New York; chairman of the committee from the Society of the Army of the Tennessee which obtained the appropriation and erected the Grant monument, Washington; chairman of the Sherman monument committee and commission, Washington; member of the committee in charge of the erection of the Logan monument, Washington; chairman of the committees in charge of the erection of the Lincoln and W. H. Kinsman monuments, Council Bluffs. He personally had erected a monument to James Bridger at Kansas City, and to Marshall F. Hurd at Denver. He has placed in West Point Memorial Hall a portrait of Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, one of Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson and a bronze tablet commemorating the service of West Point men in the army. General Dodge was the representative of the Government to whom was assigned the duty of accepting the Iowa monuments placed in the national military parks at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga.

Governor Carroll throughout his more than a score of years of official life has been closely connected with Senator Allison and his personal and official associates. He has given extensive study to the expressions of the State through commemorative structures on battlefields and elsewhere during all these years.

Charles Grafly, sculptor, was a pupil of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and of Chapu and Dampit, Paris. He received honorable mention at the Salon of 1891; won the Temple Trust Fund, Philadelphia, 1892; a medal, Chicago Exposition, 1893; a silver medal, Atlanta Exposition, 1895; a Converse gold medal, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1899; a gold medal, Paris Exposition, 1900, and at Charleston Exposition, 1901, and Buffalo Exposition, 1901, won competitions. He was a member of the International Jury of Awards, St. Louis Exposition, 1904, and of the Municipal Art Jury of Philadelphia, 1906. He has been an instructor in sculpture, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts since 1892, is represented in the permanent collections of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Detroit Art Museum, and the St. Louis Museum. His notable works are busts; life-size and colossal figures and portraits and ideal figures and groups, largely in bronze.

Emmanuel Louis Masqueray, architect, was educated at Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France; won the Deschaume prize, 1879; the Chaudesaigues prize, 1880; and a gold medal at the Salon, 1883. He came to America in 1887. He was chief of design at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, erecting The Cascades, Colonnade of States and Pavilions, the Transportation, Agricultural, Horticultural, Fisheries, and Forestry buildings, together with the Louisiana Purchase monument and twelve bridges. He has erected many important structures in various parts of the country, including the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn; Cathedral of St. Paul; Pro-Cathedral of Minneapolis and a cathedral at Wichita, Kansas. A distinguished critic has said that to have done any one of these is sufficient to establish the fame of an

architect. To have done all of them already places Mr. Masqueray safely in the highest circles of contemporary masters in his craft.

Such a jury should not go astray along lines of history, architecture or art.

SOMETHING ADDITIONAL ON KASSON'S FIGHT FOR THE CAPITOL.

Hon. Constant R. Marks of Sioux City was a member of the Thirteenth General Assembly and a participant in the fight for the new capitol. On reading the article in the July, 1911, ANNALS, by Hon. Johnson Brigham on Kasson's Long Fight for the New Capitol, Mr. Marks, in correspondence with Mr. Brigham, added the following interesting facts:

One feature that was most vital in its passage I have not seen recalled in written accounts of the vote, and it does not appear in the record.

Up to the very day of the vote in the House the result was in doubt and several members were reluctant to give what might be the deciding vote to make it a bare majority. Dunne of Dubuque* County was one of the doubtful ones and was besieged on both sides, but promised Father Brazil he would vote for it, but if one vote gave it a bare majority of 51 he would change it. Satterthwait of Mt. Pleasant promised that if on roll call it carried without his vote he would change his vote from "No" to "Aye."

Dumont promised to vote for it but if his vote made a bare majority he would change it. Dumont occupied a seat in the center aisle, Satterthwait sat well up to the front to the right of the Speaker, Dunne was in the outside row next to the lobby rail, and Father Brazil was stationed just behind him outside the rail. Members of the house favorable to the bill were placed beside Dumont and Satterthwait as prompters, and Speaker Cotton, favorable to the bill, was no doubt posted as to the situation.

The roll was called and the three members as did many others kept tab on the vote. Dunne voted "Aye" and Satterthwait "No" and my recollection is that Dumont voted "Aye" and the ballot then stood just fifty-one in favor of the bill before the vote was announced. Dunne was on his feet shouting "Mr. Speaker" with intent to change his vote with Father Brazil grabbing him by his coat-tails and pulling him to his seat, and Dunne jumping up

*Jackson County.

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